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A constructable has this day been formed between Drs. D. P. Dearbern and G. H. Talbot for the practice of medicine and surgery. Dr. Bearborn's otness and residence as on North Main street, as heretotore. Dr. Talbot's office is at the house of Mrs. S. A. Werse, Elhotst. Office hours—Stolland; 6to Sr. M. Dec. 1, 1883.

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TRUNKS, BACS, ETC. WE INVITE THE PUBLIC TO AN

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SILK DEPARTMENT.

I shall offer this week the greatest bargains in SILK GOODS that have ever been shown in this or in any other American market. This offer is something extraordinary, and should be examined at once by every lady who thinks of buying a Silk this season.

The assortment of colors is now complete, comprising over 30 different shades, all new, in very heavy Ottoman and Gros Grain. Silks at \$1, never before sold under \$1.25 to \$1.38. Also full line of checked and striped Summer Silks at 45, 55, 75 and 87 cents, together with the finest stock of Bellon and Guinet Black Silks that I have ever shown, and every yard of these popular makes is warranted not to crack or draw, and will be offered

DURING THE NEXT 30 DAYS

at the following reduced prices

15 to 20 per ct. lower than same goods have ever been offered!

Six pieces of extra heavy Gros Grain at \$1, never before sold un-4 ps. do at \$1.20, usual price \$1.50, der \$1.25 ;

Also extraordinary Bargains in

FIREIGN DRESS,

of which I now have the largest and finest stock in the State.

New stock of Linen Damasks. Napkins, Toweling, Counterpanes, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Ladies Cotton Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves. spring and summer weight, Under Flannels, Handkerchiefs, Lace Goods, Fancy Goods and Notions, all at extremely low prices.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS, AND NO TROUBLE TO SHOW

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We are now open-F. A. WHITNEY & CO. ing a full assortment of SPRING and METALLIC, WOOD FINISH SUMMER MILLIN-ERY, and are ready to serve our customers in the best manner.

MRS. T. AVERY.



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Absolutely Pure.

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WASHINGAMBLEACHING IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER. well designed to mislead, FEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-serving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.



Don't Think, just because you have been suffering terribly with lineumation or Neuralgia, that you round always continue to suffer.

Nor think just because nobody has been

DON'T possible just because the possible just because the possible just because the possible just because the possible in a compilabile.

Nor think that because Arminomous has not been known ever since the foundation of the world, it will not cure incommation and Sciralgia.

Nambest the festiment of

DON'T the innterestor sure research
the innterestor sure research
the innterestor sure research
the inner sessing and the learny.

Nor think that because you have tried
fifty other things that failed, that armornonos is like them.

Don't be discouraged ! The very thing that will cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia is ATHLOPHOROS. Don't be Skeptical 1 ATHLOPHOROS has cured others. It will Cure YOU

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK. MARKATAN AND S. P. LEWIS CO. LANSING MICH.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY. "Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Has been used in my household for three 1st. To prevent falling out of the hair.

2d. As a dressing, It has given entire satisfaction in every

Instance. Yours respectfully, WM. CAREY CRASE. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free

from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the halr from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, preserves the lair Sat promotes its growth, cures dam'ruff and all diseases of the hair and scalp, and is, at the same time, a very superior and PREPARED BY

Dr.J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

Continued from Jaid weck.) How Watch Cases are Made.

A plate of source cours 14 2-10 karata fine is soldered on each side of a plate of hard nickel composition metal, and the three are then pessed between polished steel rollers. From this plate the various parts of the cases—backs, centers, bezels, etc. are cut and shaped by dies and formers, The gold is thick enough to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving, and engine-turning. The composition netal gives it moded strongth, stiffness and addity, while the written guarantee of the manufacturers surrenting each case to wear becaty years proves that it contains all the gold that an possibly be needed. This guarantee is given from actual results, as many of hese cases have been worn perfectly am by years of use without wearing through the gold. by years of use williest wearing through the gold.

I have used one of your James lessed their Watch. Cases for services it your. I beneat the Watch. Cases for services it your. I beneat it is exceed and know of its lasting bear. I beneat it before I set if, but do not know how tome. It becks seed for tem years longer. But not some time. It becks seed for tem years longer. But not seen the second in the internal by a jewelet a place time since. I need clustrally recommend your cases as to be all they are represented to be, and more.

O. McCasawe, they call that he will be a longer to the cluster of the same to be a fine of the control of the c Send 2 year shows in Keystone Watch Coor Factories, Fully, delphia, Fa., for hundrome Hinsteaded Panephietaheering how dance Boot and Keystone Watch Laura are made.



FROM DAKOTA.

Third Letter. WHEAT GROWING-IN METHODS, COST AND PROFITS-GOOD VS. FOOR MANAGEMENT.

PROVITS—GOOD VS. FOOR MANAGEMENT.

GRAND FORES, Dak., June 29, 1884.

The Red River valley seems to have been sitted by nature for a vast permanent wheat field. The conditions of climate and soil exist for producing the best grade of wheat in the world, togother with large average crops. It is a well-established fact that the quality of wheat improves as the northern limit of its successful cultivation is approached. We have in the Red River valley the rare coincidence of the most perfect and powerful wheat producing soil ever known and climatic conis the world, together with large average crops. It is a well-established fact that the quality of wheat improves as the morthern limit of its successful cultivation is approached. We have in the field liver valley the rare coincidence of the most perfect and powerfal wheat-producing soil over known and climatic conditions exactly adapted to the production of the finest quality of grain. Possibly larger crops are raised in come of the smil valleys in Oregon and Washington Territory, but the wheat is of inferior quality and doesn't bring as high a price. The wheat grown here is very flinty in texture and rioh in glitten, and the same quantity of it will make more and better flour than any other wheat known. It is graded as "No. 1 Hard," and commands the highest price of any grain in the market.

The grain is sown in April and May, and in the fields with meakinery. The plowman rides upon a sulky plow; the seed is sown with a drill or broadcasting seeder; the reaping machines bind the sheaves at they move over the ground; and the threshing is done in the fields with meachinery is loft standing in the fields until needed the nearest railway station, and all the machinery is loft standing in the fields until needed the nearest railway station, and all the machinery is loft standing in the fields until needed the nearest railway station, and all the machinery is loft standing in the fields until needed the nearest railway station, and all the machinery is loft standing in the fields until needed the nearest railway station, and all the machinery is loft standing in the fields until needed the nearest railway station, and all the machinery is loft standing in the fields until needed the nearest railway station, and all the machinery is loft standing in the fields until needed the nearest railway station, and all the machinery is lost of the produced the nearest railway station and the produced the nearest railway station, and all the machinery is lost of the produced the nearest railway station and the produced the ne

in New England. A Dakota farmer can do nothing that will pay better than the comparatively small amount of extra labor necessary to properly prepare the ground for seed. The right kind of work in preparing the ground and potting in the seed will almost insure from 25 to 100 per cent larger crops. In farming it is especially true that "whatever is worth floing at all is worth doing well."

The cost of producing wheat in Dakota varies from 10 to 60 cents a bushel, in proportion as the farmer is endowed with skill and means. The average yield per acre as shown by statistics is not a good criterion of the productive capacity of the soll, because small yields are so often due to poor tillage. Below is given a carried estimate of the cost and proceeds per acre of a crop from a 160-acre proceeds per acro of a crop from a 100-acre farm well tilled;

Breaking E.00. Backsetting E.00. Total, 55.00 Scotling, 2.00. Secol, 15 but. 1.50. 2.50 Harvesting, 2.50. Threshing, 2.00. 4.50 belivery to elevator within the miles, 1.00

Hired done, total If done with farmer's own tesm, If done with farmer's own team.

After the first year the items of breaking and backsetting should be omitted and the cost of plowing (\$2 per acre) added. This reduces the cost to \$11 if hired done and \$5.40 if done by the farmer with his own team.

Chop Syxyrsyrcs.

Wheat, 128 acres (20 to, per acre) 2500 bu, \$6.50, \$2250 Osts, \$20 & \$30 & \$7.250 Osts, \$20 & \$30.50 Osts, \$20 & \$4.250 Osts, \$2.250 Osts

tion of the mountain divisions of the Rio The net profit, then, after the first year, could be \$8 per sere if hired done or \$13.60 Grande; travellers have marvelled at the four per cent grades and the L5° curvature of the remarkable narrow-gauge railroad which pen-etrates the most rugged canons and climbs the lottiest mountain ranges of the Rockies. But nobody has ever well described the won-derful little feeder of the Leadville division, which modestly leaves the main line in Brown's canon and ascends the mountain guiches to Grande : travellers have marvelled at the four done by the farmer with his own team. In if done by the farmer with his own team. In this estimate it is assumed that the farmer has taken government land costing him only \$1.25 per acro. If he bigs his land—paying from \$1000 to \$1000, according to location—the interest on his purchase money should be de-ducted from the net profit. Interest on cost of machiners and loss by wear and tear of same, as well as smoont of taxes, should also be deducted. Government of taxes, should also cases and ascends the mountain guiches to the east with the steepest grades and the heav-iest curves in the world that are overcome with the ordinary drive-wheel locomotive. Afar up in this range of mountains, seven miles away, and nearly 2000 feet higher than the bed of the cases, is the famous Calumet mine, from which is taken the hematite iron ore that keeps in blast the furnaces of the se deducted. Good farm wagons cost \$65 to \$80; salky plows, \$60; gang plows, \$110; 72; tooth harrows (for one pair of horses), \$15; seeders that will sow 12 to 15 acros per day, \$35; respons that will cut and bind 14 acros per day, \$250; steam threshers that will thresh 1600 to 1500 bushels per day, \$1600. Good horses and mules, \$350 to \$150 per pair. lessemer works at Paeblo. Every morning of the year a ponderous locomotive and a small train of cars tolls up this steep, and every afternoon they make the perilous descent to the valley, loaded with iron, with the These are cash prices; if bought on time the price is higher. Farm hands get from \$18 to \$25 a month for the seven summer months. All lumber is at present obtained from Minsteam brakes on the cars, the water pressure on the locomotive drivers, and a man stand-ing at the brake-wheel of each car.

All lumber is at present obtained from Min-neapolis, and common boards cost \$26 per thousand. All manufactured articles and all articles of consumption except the small grains have to be imported, and the price is higher than in the east by about the cost of transportation hither. Hard coal is \$12 per ton. Along the streams excellent hard wood can be obtained for \$3 per cord, but back from the streams, where no timber grows, the price is higher. When manufacturing inter-ests are established and competing railroads-reduce the cost of transportation, the cost of living will be reduced. iving will be reduced. There are but few bonanza farms in the

There are but few bonanza farms in the Rod River valley. Most of the farms are small—160 or 320 acres—and most of the farmers poor. Men come here without money and they settle on wild land. To put it in a proper state of cultivation they are obliged to borrow heavily. The demand for money is so great that the rate of interest is very high; but with economy and good executive ability a penniloss man may in a few years make a home for himself and family and have a good farm free from incumbrance besides. But thousands of the present tillers of the soil will never get out of debt; the mortgages will never get out of debt; the mortgages they have given will be foreclosed, and they will move on to the front, leaving their lands to be worked by other and better farmers.

to be worked by other and better farmers.

All men who come to Dakota are not successful, and those who fail are apt to blame the country for it. A successful man anywhere is apt to take a rosy view of things and an unsuccessful one the reverse. One will tell you of 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, 100 bushels of cast, immense squashes and incredible yields of potatoes; and the other will tell you of cyclones and blizzards, sod houses and dug-outs. The truth lies between these extremes. Dakota offers grand opportunities to men of courage and determination—there is no mistake about that; but all men there is no mistake about that; but all men do not possess these qualities. There is no patent of nobility here, no royal road to good crops and consequent presperity. This soil will give up its riches to one as quickly as to was give up he riches to one as quickly as to another, provided he treats it as well; but it will resent ill treatment by a meager return of crops, as a spirited man would resent an insuit. Thorough cultivation of the soil is reasonably sure to be rewarded with abundast crops, while careless, sloventy tillage brings only disappointment and failure. When these broad and fertile prairies shall be dotted all over with the houses of intelligent, enterprising people—as they are sure to be—many farms will be made to yield more about an enterprising people—as they are sure to be—many farms will be made to yield more about the cause of greater care and skill in their cultivation.

H. L. Whithin.

THE DEMOCRATIO TWO TRIBDS RULE. The American Cyclopoedia dates the two-thirds rule of the Democratic national conven-tions from the convention at Baltimore in 1844, and assigns as a reason for its adoption then the opposition to Martin Van Buren. Van Buren had been elected President in 1835, served till 1841, was defeated by Harri-son, and when the Baltimore convention of 1844 was held his friends were pushing 1844 was held his friends were pushing him for the nomination, but a strong element of opposition came from the South, where Van Buren was not popular, on account of his opposition to Texas annexation. A majority of the convention were said to be in favor of his nomination, but, by a little scheming, a rule was passed calling for a two-thirds majority before a nomination could be made. After several ballots were taken, the cause of Van Buren was seen to be hopeless and his name was withdrawn. Other authorities, however, date the rule back to the Baltimore convention of May, 1836, and attribute it to convention of May, 1836, and attribute it to a few malcontents who were anxious to defeat Van Buren on his first nomination. He was, however, unanimously nominated by this convention and again by the Baltimore convention of 1840, also by a unanimous vote. It is

practically inoperative, since whenever a can-dulate is plainly seen to have a majority, the nomination has usually been made unant-

AN INTERESTING REDIC.

THE INDIANS AT JAMAICA, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF AN OLD SUN-DIAL RECENTLY FOUND AT THAT PLACE, WHICH UNDOUGHDLY RE-

of the whites were cut upon a pine tree near the grave, and a pine tree was marked near the grave of the Indians. On the 5th of June Lieut, Hunt and a company of 15 men, moved probably by sympathy for Petty's family, went to search again, and found Potty's body and buried it with the rest. Mr. Ass Gage settled at that place in 1786 and found the marked trees than standing. When the land was cleared they were left to stand as long as they would. They are remembered by Mr. Sullivan Gage, a son of Ass Gage, now living at great age at Silver Creek, N. Y., and by some of the older inhabitants. This apring Mossra Philotus Kellogg and Mason Howard, at work in a field near the depot, found what appeared to be a ball of dirt, but turned out to be a sun-dist compass of ancient make. It has been submitted to several of the oldest and most experienced com-

cient make. It has been submitted to several of the oldest and most experienced compass-makers in the city of New York and promounced by them to be clearly old enough to have been lost in that battle. It is scientifically made and adjusted to the latitude of Massachusetts, and is about as large as a common watch. The standard turns some to admit of a cover screwed on. It is divided to quarter points, and the letters indicate that it was made for the Dutch. The needle works well now. Capt. Melvin kept a journal showing observations by such an instrument down to the time of the battle, but it shows none afterwards. Undoubtedly this instrument was his and was lost at that time. Com.

than the commencement. Imagine, then the difficulty of ascending with empty care, and the danger of descending with loaded ones. Still, strange though it may seem, a locomo-

motive drive-wheels.

Some few years ago, when the operation of the line was commenced, runaway accidents were of almost daily occurrence. The seven miles were within a brief period strews with the wrecks of cars and locomotives and iron ore. The most discouraging results attended the persistent efforts to make the line serve the nurses for which it was constructed.

having the appearance of a molten stream of fire rolling down to the river bed of the

She used to come in lacquered palanquin borne by two servants.

Idzoums, who had just attained her elevsash of very bright colors, fastened at the back with a knot so contrived as to resemble

the two wings of a butterfly.

She used to sit down on the bank, take off her ivory sandals and allow her little naked feet to tear the surface of the water. She loved to hear Tolki playing his flute.
"Little herder," she would often say, "my
tather got for me two little Bengalees from India, which sing divine songs; but I prefer

ms so that the fish might gather together being at the brake-wheel of each car.

This is the most wenderful piece of railreading in the universe. The maximum
grade is 406 feet to the mile, or nearly 8 per
cent, and the maximum curvature 25°. The
terminal of the branch is half a mile higher

saw marvelous things in the waters, which he made Idzooms admire.

The torquoise blue fluid had deeps of ce-lestial transparency; and queer little cres-tures dotted it with tiny luminous points like stars. At the very bottom, the blue water rolling over the yellow sand flashed with green fires; or took the tints of the rainbow-violet where it passed over beds of pink shells. Still, strange though it may seem, a locomo-tive cannot make the descent unless at least five cars are attached. The latter are essen-tial to provide the resisting power for the steam brakes. The trip up is smallish, the return is rapid in spite of the steam pressure which cuts the car-wheels into sparks that fly out in a constant stream from the brakes, in spite of the lavish use of the sand-pipe, and and in spite of the water-brake on the loco-motive drive, wheels.

Some few years are, when the operation of

Sometimes there rose to the surface, as it were, an eddy of pearls, which vanished as soon as the air touched them; and the scales of the carps appeared in the dazzling opening left by the upward passage.

The eyes of the little princess and of Toiki
plunged into the mysterious deeps of the
river, where they divined that strange experi-

nces were. onces were.

The quiverings of the water revealed to them the presence of unknown creatures, whose fegitive apparitions left glowing wakes behind them.—little wakes like a shooting the persistent efforts to make the line serve the purpose for which it was constructed. Day after day control over the descending train would be lost; some defect would interfere with the working of the steam break; and, even with the brake in successful operation, the train would take a crazy notion and go flying down the mountain sides, slong the brinks of fearful precipies; through the rock-bound guilles and around the saute curves like a bolt of lightning. The train hands would leap for life, and then the locomotives and cars would be dashed into fragments. In all these accidents, however, no-hody was burt. Thousands and thousands of star, but sparkling also with tiny globules of opaline light that died away in trails of gold.

"Oh! little berder," cried Idzouma, "how happy I would be to dwell in that world which is so much bluer than the sky. There which is so much bluor than the sky. There must be living flowers at the bottom, living flowers with pearls in their chalices, and little princesses riding upon winged fishes, and little herders whose song never ends!"

And Idzouma, dazzled and fascinated by the sidereal irridations she beheld leaned further over the bank of the river, as though attracted by some unknown force below. ments. In all these accidents, however, no-body was burt. Thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of rolling stock is said to have been destroyed before a successful system of operation was established. Only a very few of the higher officials of the Rio Grande re-alize how terrible was the experience of these rides, and it is told of two of them who once summoned up sufficient curiosity and courage to make the journey, they were so frightened that they hung on to the steps of the caboose, expecting every moment to have

came feebler and feebler, and finally died away in the distance.

But every day the little princess prayed to Buddha to bear her back to the blue water and the golden fishes and the little herder. She wrote her prayer upon a sheet of rice paper, tore it to pieces, and by the dexterous waving of her fan, blew the fragments higher and higher in the clear are, until they fiew er and higher in the clear air, until they flow

frightened that they hung on to the steps of the caboose, especting every moment to have to leap for life.

Finally, extremely heavy locomotives were built, and a force of exceptionally brave trainment were secured. The latter were instructed to cling to their post at every hazard, and to nover flinch in the moment of danger. Not a serious accident has been recorded since. Starting from the mine every brake is manned, so that in case the steam should fail the train could be checked. While there have been several runaways, in two years there has not been a wreck. The sight of one of these trains descending is one of thrilling interest, the sparks from the car wheels cutting a pathway of light down the meuntains, which can best be described as having the appearance of a molton stream of or and higher in the clear air, until they flew toward heaven.

One evening Idzouma, unable to slumber, and persistently haunted by the blue dream of the sacred river, escaped from the palace of her father and ran to the stream.

Tolki was not there; he had gone to the city with the carg of a daimle.

All was silent around the little bamboo house.

Among the reeds tall storks were alsoping upon one leg, with their heads buried in the down of their wings. Far away from the heights of Fusi-Yama,

Miscellany.

While We May

The hands are work dear hands;
They are no full; they twrn at our demands
So often; they reach out,
With trifics scarcely thought about,
So many thrues; they do
So many thrues for me, for youIf their food wills mistake,
We may well bend, not break.

We may wall bend, not break.

They are such fond, frail lips
That speak to me. Fray, if love strips
Them of discretion many times.
Or if they speak too aloo or quick, such srimss
We may pass by for we may see
Days not far off when those small wirds may be
Held not as alow, or quick, or out of place, but
days.

Because the lips are no more here.

Because the lips are no more here.
They are such dear, ramillar feet that go
Along the path with ourse-feet fast or alow.
And trying to keep pace—if they mistake
Or tread upon some flower that we would take
Upon our breast, or bruise some reed,
Or crush poor Hope until it bleed,
We may be mute,
Not turning quarkly to impute
Grave fault; for they said we
Have such a little way to go—em be
Together such a little white along the way,
We will be patient while we may,
We will be patient while we may.

We will be patient while we may,
so many little faults we find,
We see them; for not billed
is Love. We see them; but if you and I
ferings retember them sense by and by.
They will not be
faults then—grave faults—to you and me,
But just odd ways—suckakes, or even less—
seemenbrances to bless.
Days change so many things—you, hours.
We see so differently in same and showers.
Mistaken words to night
May be so clusterized by to morrow's light,
We may be patient; for we know
There's such a little way to go.

-Independent

Imitated from the Japanese. Hard by the eacred river which flows at the oot of Fusi-Yama—the Pink mountain—a are herdsman played upon his flote under he vaporous brightness of the morning.

the vaporous brightness of the morning.
In Japan carps are most carefully bred in the sacred rivers. They form regular herds there, which the herdsman guides by the sound of his flute, just as in Southern France the Basques lead their herds of goats.

Every evening, at a certain signal, the fish return to their reservoirs—built of porcelain tites—where they are sheltered from the fish hawks and from beasts of prey.

Totki the herdsman dwelt, not far from the bank, in a bamboo house, lighted by panels of rice paper, so contrived as to slide back upon grooves in the walls when it was desirable to admit the sunlight.

Upon the tile-covered roof bloomed many tuffs of blue lilies.
Behind the house extended a forest of century-old bamboos. Before the door were

tury-old bamboos. Before the door were luxurious clumps of camelias and azaleas. The father of Tolki was an old soldier who had witnessed the hari kari of the last She-

According to the custom of old Japanese According to the custom of old Japanese soldiers, he had his body tattooed with representations of the chief spisodes of his campaigns. Thus it was that upon his breast could be seen a picture of the great battle fought by Tsike Sama, and between his shoulders the massacre of the Samourais. All day long the old father would sit upon a lacquered stool at the door of his dwelling, smoking a pipe with a bronze bowl.

As for Tolki, he would always walk along the banks of the river, playing the melodies

he banks of the river, playing the melodies which charmed his flock. which charmed his flock.

He played; and the golden fishes assembled at the sound of his flute.

Thus he would lead them through all the mazes of the river, amids the tafts of reeds and of saxifrage, whence fled in dismay the long-logged stork. The carps undulated their scaly bodies, and from time to time jumped above the surface to catch the little saxor flies.

azuro flies.

And the herdsman would thus walk until
the sunset hour. When the summit of FusiYama began to glow with the flery tones of
ruddy copper, and the song of the gong was
heard in the distance, then Toiki would retrace his steps; and his docile herd would
descend the river to the reservoir, which it

entered to a slow and measured melody of The little princess Idzoums, daughter of the governor, often came to play beside the

introuma, who had just attained her eleveith moon, was of the color of the letos.
Her hair was fastened with great pins wrought
of carven tortoise-shell. Her lips wore tinged
with gold and carmine, her eyes were darkened with the juice of flowers. She wore a
long robe of silk, doubled over her bosom,
and embroidered with figures of chimerical
hirds. About her waist she wore a broad
assh of very bright colors, fastened at the

the sounds which thy lips bring forth from the bamboo."

And the harder would play beside Idzou-

has a that the han might gather together oc-fore her.

Sometimes the little princess accompanied him upon the samsin, a sort of gaitar with three silken cords, which she played with a piectrum made of tortoise-shall. Tolki thought there was nothing in the world to compare with the sacred river. He saw marvelous things in the waters, which ha

And upon the degree of the lunar temple Idzoums thought she saw Tolki playing his flute; while Tolki's mother seemed to hold out to her a cup of sak! which unites betrothed lovers forever.

The little princess bent forward to sake it—and disappared in the river.

The moon's disk seemed for a moment as if torn by something black, quivered, and then resumed its immobility at the surface of the blue water, whose mysterics Idzoums thenceforth know.

henceforth knew.

A stork took fright and flew away with a A stork took fright and flew away with a cing plaintive cry.
And that was all.
Noxt day Tolk wassurprised that the little vincess did not come.
Toward evening, when the moon again appeared, the herder remained by the river and segan to play a melancholy air which bepoke the sorrow of Tolki and the ingratitude of Idenues.

While he was playing the reflection of the moon upon the water became troubled; and vagne shape arose from the river—like a vague shape arose from the river—like those vapors that arise from the valleys in the nights of autumn.

And little by little the shape condensed and defined itself—until at last the silbouette of the little princess was clearly outlined against the dark background; her face wore a smile. In one hand she held the little blue lotes which only the spirit that is freed from the body may gather. With the other she held out to him a cup of waki, whence betrothed lovers must drink.

Her acure robe was blended with the blue water; and none could have averred whether it was the silken folds of that robe, or the quivarings of the water which lapped against the banks.

Toiki continued to play under an irresistible impulse; and Idzouma followed gliding over the water. The moon was reflected in the folds of her endless robe and in that reflection the herder also saw the silver pagods.

At daybreak Tolki coased to play, and the image of Idzouma disappeared.

Next evening, at the sound of the flute, the little princess again arose above the sur-

ace.
This happened many, many nights.
Toiki counted the years. On the night
when Idzouma should have attained her fitteenth year—which is the age when young Japanese girls marry—the little princess ap-peared much more beautiful than ever before—all robed in vapor, white like the vell of a

brids.

The herder played a nuptial air, pearly-clear as the irridescence of the water; and when the first rosy glow appeared behind Fusi-Yama, he let himself slip into the deep

And the endless fold of Idzouma's robe closed over Toiki—sleeping forever in the mysterious depth of the blue flood.

Since that day the golden carps have no keeper; but at the foot of Fusi-Yama—the Pink mountain—upon the same branch of a blossoming scales, two little azure-winged henvaless since the sone that the herder used. bengaloes sing the song that the herder used to play upon his flate in the vaporous bright-ness of the morning.

An Indian Fourth of July.

That Fourth of July morning I shall never orget. We were awakened by the most That Fourth of July morning I shall never forget. We were awakened by the most blood-ourdling yells that ever pierced the ears of three white boys. It was the Indian warwhoop. I found myself instinctively feeling for my back hair, and regretting the distance to the railroad. We lingered indoors in a rather terrified condition, until we found out that this was simply the beginning of the day's celebration. It was the "sham-fight;" but it looked real enough, when the Indians came tearing by, their ponies seeming to enter into the excitement as thoroughly as their riders. There were some five hundred, in full frills and war-paint, and all giving those terrible yells.

full frills and war-paint, and all giving those terrible yells.

Their costumes were simple, but gay in color—paint, feathers, and more paint, with an occasional shirt.

One little boy, whose name was Sha-ke-to-pa (Four Nails), had five feathers—big ones, too—in his hair. His face was painted; he wore great round ear-rings, and rows of beads and claws around his neck; bands of beads on his little hars brown arms; embroidered

on his little bare brown arms; embroidered leggins and beautiful moccasins, and a long piece of red cloth hanging from his waist. In act, he was as gayly dressed as a grown-up Indian man, and he had a cunning little war-club, all ornamented and painted. For weapons, they carried guns, rifles and

Bows and arrows seemed to be out of style. A few had round shields or gother and pitched so as to form a large cir-cle, and their wagons were placed outside this circle so as to make a sort of protection for the defending party. The attacking party, brandishing their weapons in the air with in-creased yells, rushed their excited and pantcreased yells, rushed their excited and panting ponies up the slope toward the tepees, where they were met by a rapid discharge of blank cartridges and powder. Some of the ponies became frightened and unmanageable, several riders were unborsed, and general confusion prevailed. The entrenched party, in the meantime, rushed out from behind their defences, climbing on top of their wagons, yelling and dancing around like demons. Added to this, the sight of several riderless ponies flying wildly from the tumuit made this sham-fight have a terribly realistic look.—July St. Nicholus.

-July St. Nicholus. A Good Druggist A man who kept a store Once wrote upon his door: "Oh, I can make a pill That similense ov'ry fill I keep here a plaster, To prevent disaster; Also some good omtment, To sooth disappeintment." When customers applied, These words are what he cried: "Now, Fatience is the pill
That cases every ill;
This cases every ill;
This care is a phastor,
Which prevents disaster;
Goed-kinsor an distinct,
Southing disappointment,

- July St. Nicholas.

How Chothes Pris are Made.—A dealer thus describes the manufacture of clothes pins to a reporter: "They whittle 'em out at the rate of eighty a minute. A beach or maple log, a foot in diameter and ten feet long, will whittle up into 12,000 clothes pins. That log won't cost more than \$2. The clothes pins they cut out of it will be worth \$96,40. It will take them two hours and a half to run that log into clothes pins, which is whitling out 4,800 an hour. At ten hours a day they get away with four logs and have on hand 45,000 clothes pins worth \$385.60. Now, the lumber for these pins has cost only \$8 or so. But then those logs must be sawed up by four different kinds of saws. One separates the log into lengths of sixteen inches: How CLOTHES PINS ARE MADE. - A dealer arates the log into lengths of sixteen inches; another saws these into boards three quarters little herders whose song never ends!"

And Idzouma. dazzled and fascinated by the sidereal irridations she bobeld leaned further over the bank of the river, as though at tracted by some unknown force below.

Then her woman, in order to break the alaming spoil of her ceatacy, carried her away in her palanquin, and bore her back to the city, while the sounds of Tolk's flute became feebler and feebler, and finally died away in the distance.

But overy day the little princess prayed to Buddha to bear her back to the blue water saw chows out a slot that the washerwoman shoves down over the clothes on the line, and the clothes pin is ready, all but kiln drying and polishing. The latter is done in a revolving iron cylinder, the same as castings are cleaned. All these processes cost money, and when the manufacturer comes to put up his goods for sale he finds that his profit on the 48,000 pins, his day's work, is only about \$193. We pay the manufacturers cent a dozen, or a trife more than \$5 a thousand. We are compelled, in these close times, to sell them for 4 cents a dozen, or \$52 a thousand."

in the morning he draws his salary, and in the oven-

IN GENERAL.

-There were forty-four deaths from star-vation in London last year. —Mormondom has got an average of 1500 people a year from Denmark for 30 years.
—East Tennessee marble is reported to be selling for 100 per cent. more than Italian marble in leading markets.

—Crop reports from all sections of the Province of Quebec are very promising, and a bountiful barvest is anticipated. —John and Charles Kennedy, two Louis-ville laborers, drop their picks and shovels to take \$2,000,000 left them by an uncle in Aus-

—Abraham, Isaac and Jacob Kill, triplet brothers of Richmond, Pa., are just left or-phans at the age of 72 by the death of their

-Some teeth and ribs of a mammoth skel-

Some teeth and ribs of a mammoth skeleton were unearthed on a farm at Avon, N.
Y., a few days ago. One tooth was 3½ inches
long and 2½ across the crown.

The United States Cremation Company
has bought soven acres of land near Mount
Olivet Cemetery, in Newton, L. L., and will
build thereon a brick crematory.

When the will of the late Michael T.

Bass, the English brewer, was proved a fortnight ago, the personalty was sworn to at
\$9,000,000.

A man in Norwich Comp. seconds.

—A man in Norwich, Conn., recently mar-ried his seventh wife. He didn't take any bridal tour because he had become convinced that life was too short for such foolishness.

—Two sisters and a brother named Plonk, living near Lincoln, N. C., have a united age of 293 years. One sister is 99, the other is 98 and the brother, called "the baby," is 96. —Sankey, the evangelist, says his voice is it played out, that his health will be restored in a few weeks, and that he will resume work with Moody in this country. He is at his home in Newcastle, Pa.

—Bricks made of small bits of cork refuse

and cament constitute a new German industry.
They are use for certain building purposes and for covering boilers to prevent the radiation of heat. -Ireland has less than 330,000 acres of for-

remain and less than 330,000 acres of torri-est and copes in its 21,000,000 acres of terri-tory, and the British islands altogether but 2,500,000 in 57,000,000. The forests of the whole of Europe are reckoned to cover 500,-000,000 acres, or one-fifth of the surface.

—The other day in London two men who sold a painted sparrow for a canary were sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor, and just afterward two women who had beaten and half-starved three little children were sentenced to one week's imprisonment. The giant grapevine of Santa Barbara has become celebrated, but a younger vine near it threatens to surpass it. It is twenty-five years old, has a circumference of three feet and eleven inches, and in 1882 bore over three tons of grapes.

The Picular science has been found by

three tons of grapes.

—The Florida volcane has been found by Capt. George Asher, who followed up the Ancilla river to its source, and there found a large number of pools of water which emit a thick white smoke. The region is very rocky and the rocks are hollow and full of water which is nauseous to the taste.

—Quakers from Pennsylvania are settling in eastern Virginia in large numbers, and their scientific method of farming is doing wonders with the worn-out tobacco land. It is said that their work has caused a large advance in the price of real estate all through the region.

—Two judgments against Mrs. Myra Ciark

the region.

—Two judgments against Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines for \$10,000 each have just been rendered by the United States Court in Louisiana. After a lifetime spent in litigation, in which she has been partially triumphant, it is said to be doubtful if also has money enough to pay these judgments.

to pay these judgments.

—There is a gonuine oil craze in Roscommon county, Mich. The well bored has yielded 60 barrels a day, pumped by five men, and an offer of \$30,000 for it is refused. The possibility that oil may be found in other places has caused a great advance in land all through the region, and every owner dreams of wealth. —There are a lot of wild camels on the des-erts at the head of the Gulf of California.

They are the remnants of a herd bought by government for army use in New Merico and the sight and smell of them continually stampeded horses, mules and donkeys, they were sold, and after being used awhile by miners, turned loose and have become natu-ralized.

—One day last week a little daughter of Henry Brothers, proprietor of the sawmill in Kanona, Steuben county, N. Y., carried his dinner to him at the mill. On entering the mill she saw her father's head and body to the waist lying on one side of the saw platform. The other half of his body was on the opposite side of the platform. In walking about the saw he had fallen in some way in front of it, and was cut in two.

—During the year 1883 there were in New York, as shown by the annual report of the fire commissioners, 2169 fires, an average of nearly six a day. The total estimated loss by fires was \$3,512,848, with a total insurance of \$24,078,546. The average loss at fires was \$1619. The total expenses of the department were \$1,581,936, out of which \$1,181,471 was paid salaries. Fourteen persons were rescued from burning buildings.

—Pompelian excavations have revealed

were rescued from burning buildings.

—Pompelian excavations have revealed still another Venus. It is a fine statuette of the goddess, crouching, found in the workshop of the sculptor, who was apparently occupied with his subject when the terrible catastrophe came upon the city. His body has been discovered near by with a cingulum still grasped in his hand, and a cast is now on exhibition, made in the usual way, by filling the space occupied by the body in the lava dust with plaster of Paris.

—Dr. Sturce, a medical missionary to Siaro.

—Dr. Sturge, a medical missionary to Siam, relates how a native doctor administered an emetic to a lovesick lady who had swallowed a quantity of opium with suicidal intent. The scientist of Siam took a live eel, clipped off a part of his tail to make him squirm in a lively manner and then regard him tail first ly manner, and then pushed him, tail first, down the romantic damsel's throat. When the eel returned to the stream of running water near which the girl was made to recline, the opium quickly followed him. -English courts have to decide upon the validity of a sale of a man's own head. A poor man in London who had a cranium of

poor man in London who had a cranium of peculiar shape sold the article to some doctors 10 years ago, to be delivered after death, in consideration of having his funeral expenses paid. Afterwards he became rich, and, now that he has died, his friends want the contract annulled. The doctors have brought a suit for possession of the property, and pending a decision the corpse is buried with the head in place.

—One of the richest men in Philadelphia, Lasac V. Williamson, is hardly ever heard of. Although past 50, he is yet active and spry and daily attends the stock exchange. His habits and dress are those of a man eking out a subsistence, but he is popularly reputed worth between \$10,000,000 and \$20,000,000. He has no servants, no luxuries, no horses— He has no servants, no luxuries, no horses— nothing whatever to indicate his great wealth. He is a bachelor, with few relatives and lives by himself. He is charitable, however, and

has given many large sums to deserv has given many large sums to deserving bedjects.

—Poor people should not want for bread
this year. Over 20,000,000 bushels of last
year's crop of wheat has been left over in this
country, and the promise for a large yield this
year is excellent. The poor man may also indulge in some luxuries, as sugar is selling at
two cents a pound in Cuba, the cane and beet
sugar yield of the world has been large, and
low prices must rule here. Sugar is already
cheap in Scotland, the price in Glasgow being five cents a pound, while a Glasgow grocer bids for oustom by offering tes at the usual rate and throwing in the sugar.

—An affair which could happen scarcely

al rate and throwing in the sugar.

—An affair which could happen scarcely anywhere except in the Southwest is reported from Arkausas. The scene was a Baptist church, six miles cast of Hot Springs, and Sunday the time. Lew Dishowan and Peter Lawis were rivals for the hand of the minister's daughter, and each avowed the intention of seeing her home. As Lewis moved toward the girl's pew Dishowan opened fire upon him. Lewis returned the fire and the congregation made rapid exit by doors and windows. Neither of the duelists was hurt, and being disarmed they agreed to fight it out it is a sale that it can be any to the river bed of the caion.

In Switzerland, there are grades as steep as these of the Calumet branch, but they are equipped for operation with the cable and one of wheels.

—Two hundred hairpins were recently found in the stomach of a Kentucky cow. Who the missing woman was is not reported.

—A baby boy recently unhered into the world in Centra Conta county, Cal., measures only 54 inches and weighs 14 pounds, but is a still be only to one and the world in the stomach of a kentucky cow. Who the missing woman was is not reported.

—A marble shaft has been erected in the national cometery at Vicksberg to mark the spot where General Pemberton, demanded an unconditional surrender.

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